BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and

WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 220 Broadway .- A GRAND OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, THE DRAMA OF UNOLS TON'S CABIN.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street. - IXION - THE QUEEN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th atreet.-Mousqueragers

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d at., between 5th and 6th avs. -

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth evenue and Twenty-

PRINCE THEATRE 14th at and 8th av .- PRA DIAVONO MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-Formora; OR, THE

WOOD'S MUSEUM CURIOSITIES, Broadway, corner WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street. STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street - GRAND PATTE

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-SATAN-LEAS, THE MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. -

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and

AMERICAN INSTITUTE GRAND EXHIBITION, Empire Shating Kink, 3d av. and 65d st. Open day and evening. SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, Fifth avenue and 14th Street -Exhibition of The Nine Musics.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Comto.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—Comic Vocal-BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Brostway. - Eruto-

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-WIP WAN NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway .-

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 630 Broadway. FRMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE. TRIPLE SHEET

## New York, Sunday, September 26, 1869. THE NEWS.

Cable telegrams are dated September 25. Special advices from Madrid, by way of London, state that General Sickles refutes the report that he was instructed by the American government to withdraw his note on the Cuban question if its terms of sale or transfer were not acceptable to the Span-lards. The point made by the General was the willingness of the American government to mediate between the contending parties.

A teading London journal discourses again on the Subject of Cubs and the position of the United "divisions" respectin the future of the party policy. A Paris newspaper denies that France warned North Germany against the annexation of Baden. Germany concedes the educational demands made by the Catholic prelates in Fulda. Prince Napoleon was in Paris. The French family murder case remained, to a great extent, a mystery. Prus sia will adjust the demands of the Catholic prelates, lately assembled in Fulda, with regard to university

By steamship at this port, we have our specia correspondence and mail report in detail of our cable telegrams to the 14th of September.

The letter of Dr. Forbes Winslow, on the Byron family argument, will be read with attentive

A Maurid letter of the 10th inst., to London, Says:-"Madrid has been turned upside down by the report that the United States government were going to recognize the Cuban rebels as belligerents. I can give you no idea of the intensity of excitement

The newspapers in Havana cite the enlistment of flibusiers in the United States as proof that the great mass of the native Cubans are loval, or else they would be willing to fight their own battles. The Spanish element claims that rebellions do not admit of mediation, and the Washington govern ment has no right to interfere. The Spanish volum teers have again offered to take the field, but Captain General De Rodas declined their services. A report is published in a Havana despatch that General Jordan had offered to surrender his whole con mand for a consideration, but De Rodas had refused

Prince Arthur is still at Niagara Falls, and during

a thunderstorm yesterday narrowly escaped being struck by lightning.

The tailors' strike in Boston has ended, the bosses being compelled to succumb. They do so quit churliship in a resolution reflecting on their asso clate bosses, and warning their patrons to submit to an "unjust" advance in the price of clothing.

General Reynolds, in a letter to the President, says

that the election of A. J. Hamilton, in Texas, will be a triumph of the old rebels and a defeat for republi-New appointments to office in that State are still being made. Mr. F. E. Delille, the new Minister from Den-

mark, presented his credentials to the Presiden

has been assigned to duty as Superintendent of the Baval Academy at Annapolis. Rear Admiral Hoff, relieved from the command of the Cuba squadron, has been placed on the Board of Examiners at Vashington.

The arrest of a prisoner at Binghamton yester.

day disclosed the existence of a gang of counter-feiters operating along the line of the Eric Railroad scitement in Wall street continued yester day. As the Gold Clearing House could not under take to receive further "statements" the Gold Ex-change adjourned to Monday at one o'clock. The price of gold was nominal between the extremes of 132 and 136. Many houses are yet in a state of virtual suspension owing to the choking up of the Clearing House by the enormous business of Friday. The day was a semi-holiday on this account and business became dull in the various departments of the Stock Exchange. Stocks were firm, with little

The City.

With put few exceptions the markets yes terday were characterized by extreme duiness and depression. Cotton was only moderately sought after, but steady at 28%c. for midding upland. was dull but unchanged. On 'Change four was in good demand, chiefly for export, but prices were lower. Wheat, corn and oats were in more demand, but at lower prices, while provisions were generally dull and heavy. Naval stores were but little sought after, but held for full prices. Petroleum continued to rule duil. Freights were very quiet and rates were generally weak, while whiskey

was dull and a trifle easier.

Myra Bushnell, the Eleventh street milliner, wh was arrested some time ago for receiving extra quantities of goods from a Canal street firm over the amount she had ordered, and who was sup to be in complicity with a clerk of th posed to be in complete, with the being no firm to embezzie, was discharged, there being no evidence showing her compileity in the matter. case of the clerk, who is a man of family, is still undecided, although it is difficult to see wherein lay his profit if the milliner was not an accomplice.

Prominent Arrivals in the City. ount Colobiano, of the Italian Legation; Count

Divonno, of the French Legation, and Colonel G. G. of New York, are at the Albermarie Hotel. Major Franklyn, of the British Army; Dr. J. K. Harris, of Nashville; J. N. Knapp, of Auburn; J. B. Judd, of Chicago; J. F. Joy, of Detroit, and Oscar Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas

Bishop Young, of Florida, and J. Gillum, of Portand, are at the Coleman House Colonel French and Colonel Hildt, of West Point; Madison Stoat, of Indiana, and Leon Chabert, of

Major Turner, of Missouri; C. J. Clark and Fred. Graves, of England; W. A. Waiker, of Quebec; E. C. Williams, of Charleston, S. C., and G. W. Anderson and E. Anderson, of Savannah, are at the Fifth

Avenue Hotel.

Major J. P. Reynolds, of New Orleans; J. H. Moron, of Nata City, Cal., and Colonel J. Wilson, Jr., of Buffalo, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

J. L. Stone and C. C. Evans, of Boston, and J. C.

Galbraith, of Baltimere, are at the Westminste George Peabody Russell, of Salem, Mass.; N. M. McLane, of Baltimore, and Geo. N. Osborne, of New

Brunswick, N. J., are at the New York Hotel. Prominent Departures.

Major S. S. Fowler, Major Patterson, Captain Bates and Barton Hill suited yesterday in the steamship City of Boston for Liverpool. John O'Loghlen left by the steamship Orescent City for New Orleans.

The New Complications in Europe. Our news, for some days past, from Euro e has been interesting, very interesting, and instructive. The complications at the present noment are numerous and curious. many European questions there are! There are questions international and questions domestic. There are questions political and questions religious. There is, for example, the fresh trouble about the treaty of Praguea really serious matter which may yet involve Europe in war. There is the difficulty between the Sultan and the Vicerov-a difficulty as yet far from settled and ominous for Europe and the world; for out of that Eastern question it is impossible to say what trouble may arise. There is the Scandinavian question-a question which greatly aggravates the difficulty as between France and Prussia. Then there is the Ecumenical Council question-a question which, in consequence of the action of Father Hyacinthe, has not all international, political and religious questions for the present completely in the shade. The questions domestic in Great Britain, in France, in Germany, in Spain, and, indeed, all over the European Continent, are so numerous that we cannot halt to mention them by name. Of all the European questions of the hour there are three which stand out prominently, and which command attention above all the others. These are, first, the differences between France and Prussia, and which hinge on the treaty of Prague; second, the differences between the Sultan and the Viceroy, and, third, the trouble

which has broken out inside the Catholic

Let us look at these in the order in which

we have named them. Our latest telegraphic

despatches more than indicate that France is

painfully sensitive about the aggressive policy

of Prussia and the swelling tide of feeling in

South Germany. An important French

Church and in relation to the approaching Gen-

eral Council.

paper-a paper which gave us the first and most reliable news about the Spanish revolution-informs us that France has transmitted a note to Baden and to Prussia to the effect that the annexation of the grand duchy by Prussia would be regarded by France as a casus belli. Simultaneously we have it that at the opening of the Baden Diet the Grand Duke, who was present, made a speech, in which he said that the relations of his duchy with the North German Confederation were of the most friendly character, and that he was happy to appounce that a national feeling was in process of development among the German people, and that already there had been adopted measures which would make homogeneous the confederations of North and South Germany. This speech conveys to us in the mildest language possible a great and important truth-a truth which we might express otherwise and say that the German people, North and South, had made up their minds to become a unit as against France and that the Grand Duke had made up his mind to second their endeavors to the best of his wisdom and ability. The Grand Duke of Baden is a man well advanced in life, and his desire to see his duchy safe under the shield of Prussia has long been well known. It is manifest from what the Duke has said that an arrangement has been come to between the Confederation of the North and Baden, Wurtemburg and Bavaria. It is just as manifest from the improved relations now subsisting between Prussia and Austria that the latter Power is no longer disposed to object to the union of Germany if the Austro-German States are left undisturbed. The expected visit of the Crown Prince of Prussia to the Emperor of Austria is the best proof that the sorrows of Sadows are being forgotten. If Austria and Prussia can agree there is no power on earth strong enough to prevent the union of North and South Germany. France will be mortified; but France must swallow the bitter pill. Napoleon will not again go to war. The treaty of Prague has not been fulfilled, but no man

are stronger than treaties. The difference between the Soltan and the Viceroy is in some respects less serious and in some respects more serious than that between France and Germany. It is less serious, inasmuch as war is less likely to result from It is more serious, inasmuch as, if war should result, it is more difficult to predict the consequences. It is undeniable that the Sultan has become too exacting. It is as undeniable that the Viceroy has in some sense provoked the policy which the Porte is now pursuing toward him. But the Sultan and the Viceroy are both, the one as much as the other, the vassals of the great European Powers. They must both do as they are bid. They cannot do otherwise. The difficulty only arises when they threaten to divide Europe. We do not think that the appointment of General Fleury, the Emperor's principal confidant, has very much to do with a war policy; but we would not separate the appointment from the difficulties that have arisen with Germany in one direction and with the East in another. We have no idea that Turkey and Egypt will fight. We are convinced

knows better than Napoleon that men are

stronger than measures and that governments

that the European Powers will not allow it. The trouble in the Catholic Church is our last point, and we dare not say that the trouble is

not serious. An Ecumenical Council is a mockery if it does not represent the churches of the whole world. A General Council of the Catholic Church is nothing if it does not represent the entire Catholic Church and reflect the sentiment of the same. An Ecumenical Council has been long known to be an impossibility. A General Council of the Catholic Church, believed to be possible, was looked forward to by one class with fear, by another class with hope; but a General Council of the Catholic Church is now, to all appearance, as much an impossibility as an Ecumenical Council. The Catholic Church seems to be as little a unit as is the Christian world. The course taken by a large portion of the Catholics of Germany, by many in the United States, and particularly by Father Hyacinthe, of Notre Dame, makes it abundantly plain to all the world that the Ecumenical Council may prove more a curse than a blessing to the Catholic Church.

Altogether the situation of Europe is peculiar, and for months to come it will largely claim our attention. We may not have much war, but we shall not lack excitement. We promise to watch and note progress.

City Politics-The State of Parties.

The campaign, opened by the Democratic State Convention held in the city of Syracuse last week, promises to be a most exciting one. The republicans, in their separate and factious organizations, have at the eleventh hour come together and agreed to stop the hari-kari that was destroying the best men of the party. A new organization has been formed out of the disjecta membra, and such an application of galvanism has been applied to resuscitate the old organs of the party that even Horace Greeley has abandoned the Chinese language, which he was lately studying to qualify himself for the Chinese mission, and intends to how himself in Syracuse on Wednesday next as a republican delegate. The Democratic Union party has also got a new lease of life, notwithstanding that Roosevelt, Waterbury and Savage strove to scuttle the ship, and left it in a very perilous condition. The Mozarters, too, are in the field, their man Ben looking about, like a Wilkins Micawber, for something to turn up. He has made his account before now by striking Tammany in a vulnerable point, and he will do it again. The chances are all in his favor in one or two openings that he wots of. On the whole the political horoscope is not at the present time favorable to make prognostics by, and the candidates for office who made their calculations a month or two ago had better read the stars anew and try a fresh course of divination before they embark on the treacherous sea of politics as previously spread before them. The result of the Republican Convention, with the chances of an amalgamation or coalition of the Mozarters-unionists and republicansis exercising Tammany badly, and threatens to despoil her of some of the spoils she had confidently calculated on as the just prize of a victorious party.

OURSN ISABELLA-Too LATE.-The exiled Queen of Spain is reported as having recently said that "the crown is a burden to me, and I would willingly rid myself of it forever and retire into private life" (we have heard of similar observations from other parties); but that her dignity as a Queen will not allow it (she is a Bourbon, who learns nothing and forgets nothing), and that "once more on the throne that is mine, then and there, with the revolution prostsate at my feet, will I place the crown on my son's head." A very natural wish this, in her case; but, like the proposition in behalf of the young Count of Paris, when Louis Philippe was on his way to England in his pea jacket, "It is too late." Spain still wants a party to fill her throne, but it is not Queen Isabella, and will not be while Serrano is at the head of the State and Prim is master of the army.

THE HON, BEN BUTLER ON AGRICULTURE. The Hon. Ben Butler, though not of the calibre of Grant or the Duke of Marlborough as a warrior, seems to be at home in almost any field of labor in the arts and ways of peace. It was only the other day as a lawyer he dissected Mrs. Beecher Stowe's Byron rigmarole so completely as to leave her high and dry on the beach and now his admirable address on agriculture at Worcester, Mass., has gone forth to the farmers of the country for their enlightenment. Greeley, in theory, however, is a splendid farmer, while in practice, if we are not mistaken, his turnips cost him about two dollars piece. Perhaps it may be so with Butler. There is a wide margin between theory and practice, from the art of war to the art of rais-

KOOPMANSCHAP AND HIS COOLIES. -The agent who has in hand the enterprise of transporting a large number of Chinese laborers from their native country to our Southern States is reported to have had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, and to have been assured that he could meet with no opposition from the government if he violated no law. This means, of course, no national law, and has no reference to California law; but if Koopmanschap will net expose his adventure to the laws against slavetrading he will be all right; for the California laws cannot affect Chinamen that are only to pass through

DROUGHTS AND FLOODS.—While the Dismai Swamp in Virginia is burning like tinder in consequence of the long drought in that quarter, Minnesota is flooded from abundant We still hope that they will soon spread over the whole country.

THE WAVERLY ACCIDENT. -It turns out that the fault in regard to the so-called "suppression" of the coroner's verdict in the recent accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad was altogether with the Associated Press people. The President of the company, to whom we referred the other day in this connection, did all in his power to give full knowledge of the particulars, and the verdict was furnished, but not sent to the papers.

COMING BACK AGAIN-The spoilsmen Washington, with the return of the President and Cabinet. The loaves and fishes have been divided, but some of the fragments are still

Butt. Run-The run of the bulls with the grand charge of Secretary Boutwell.

Sucaking in Wall Street

The reports of the great Wall street turmoil of Friday seem to doubt whether those who lost in the attempt to force gold to an extravagantly artificial figure will pay their losses, and, indeed, discuss the point quite as if it were a matter of taste rather than of honesty. If this view of the case is correct, Wall street must be given quite a new position in the scale of roguery. Hitherto gambling and pocketpicking have been the favorite comparisons for these transactions, but both the gambler and the pickpocket have some sort of risk in every case. But if Wall street may corner gold to plunder a whole community while its game lasts and if its game wins, and yet to lose nothing if its game fails, where is the risk in that? Here the roguery is down to the standard of the Chatham street dealer in plated ware, who never intends to lose. Unless the legitimate result 'of all these bargains of Friday are insisted upon to the utmost figure-to payment on the part of those who can pay and to the complete ruling out from all future transactions of those who cannot pay-then there is no safety from such a storm to be counted upon. If it costs nothing to get this game up-if there is no sort of peril in itwe may be sure it will be gotten up as often as any knot of financiers believe that circumstances favor their game against others; and every time it is gotten up it must do great

The American Jockey Club. The fall meeting of the American Jockey Club will take place early next month. The entries for the purses are very numerous, comprising about one hundred and forty horses. This great number of racers should suffice to make a most interesting meeting, and will afford an ample opportunity for capital running. The fields will be so very full that it will be next to impossible to distinguish the different horses, with colors and costumes so much alike, that a previous acquaintance with them is absolutely necessary on the part of the spectators. This has been the case to such an extent heretofore that some measure should be taken to obviate the difficulty. With this view we would suggest to the managers that every horse engaged in a race should be brought up before the grand stand and his name and colors announced to the public before he starts, and that to a mounted herald be assigned this duty; and also that of coming before the spectators at the termination of the race and announcing the names of the horses that have won a place. This will make the race intelligible to the great mass of the spectators, who are unable to purchase or procure "programmes of names of the horses and colors of the riders. Bills of the day's sport should also be obtainable gratis at the entrance gates, in the same way that they are obtainable at theatres and other places of enjoyment. Another suggestion we would also make, and that is to have a competent patrol judge stationed near the halfmile pole, so that should there be any attempt at foul riding during the race it may be immediately checked and the proper remedy applied afterwards, as that point of the track is outside the observation of the judges in the stand. We ourselves have seen some sharp practice just about that spot, and which would not have taken place had the eye of a patrol judge been upon the jockeys. Little as these improvenents will cost, they will prove of great value to the public if adopted by the American Jockey Club, who, we hope, will take the subject into consideration before the time for the coming meeting shall have arrived.

Killing the Insanc.

No problem of the day has more perplexing sides to it than that of the duty of society toward the insane. Within a few days the community has been horrified by the act of a maniac mother. She had been insane for fifteen years, and in all that time apparently had never been placed under any physical restraint, yet had never done violence to any one. The facts seemed to prove that it was quite safe to leave her at large; but just as this is to ordinary perception demonstrated she splits open the head of her own child with an axe. Clearly she ought to have been in confinement; for the life of the child was worth more than the freedom of the woman. But within a short time past the attempt has been made to incarcerate several sons clearly insane, and it has found impossible to detain them when, by counsel, they demanded their freedom of the courts; for the evidences of insanity are not always in the demonstrable realm of fact, and therefore will not stand before the judges and juries. Had the attempt been made to imprison the woman who committed this maniac crime one month before the crime she could have been set at liberty on the very arguments that are used in all similar cases. At the same time there is no doubt much abuse in the uses made of insane asylums in cases where property is in dispute. As these cases can be so befogged by medical and legal niceties in wirespun argument it seems impossible to lay down any definite point of departure—any rule that may not seem ridiculously insufficient-in one case or outrageously tyrannical in another. The proposition to kill everybody that is insane has just been made in England, and has the recommendation of being sufficiently startling. But it does not relieve us of the greatest difficulty. We know very well already what to do with the insane; the puzzle is to find a definition of insanity that the courts can insist upon and that society will be safe in adhering Who are the insane? That is the question, and the one that must become even more imperative if we propose to take life than if we only take liberty; since if the lawyers should come forward and prove to the satisfaction of the courts that the lunatic who had been killed was as sane as any man the killers

A BAD VERDICT FOR TRAVELLERS.—The travelling public will take small comfort from the verdict of the jury at Milford, Pennsylvania, who acquitted the engineer Griffin, charged with causing the terrible Mast Hope disaster, on the Eric Railroad, some time ago. This is the man who fell asleep at his post while the lives of hundreds were placed in jeopardy. We are told that the announcement of the verdict of "not guilty" was received with loud applause. We opine that the people who applauded do not travel much on railroads,

might likely stand accused of . order.

Cuba in the Cabinet. The Cabinet, upon the return of the President to Washington, have taken up the Cuban question with some earnestness, and have given us at least a definite idea of the situation as it is known in government circles. It is satisfactory to learn that although—as our despatches state-"nothing was done," still a good many of the stories concerning General Sickles' negotiations with the Spanish government have been exploded. It is not said that his note was repudiated by our administration, nor that he himself recalled the note under instructions from Washington, nor, indeed, that any of the rumors from Madrid were true, except that General Sickles declares, in a recent despatch, that the Spanish Regency has respectfully declined the proposed mediation of the United States between Spain and Cuba. We may conclude, therefore, that the bargain-making business is at an end, which we think is a bad thing for She has had a magnificent oppor-Spain. tunity of realizing a fair price for the island, the payment to be guaranteed by this country-a nation whose word is as good as its bond. If Spain wants to press the matter to the ultimatum of war it is understood that the Cabinet is willing to meet her. However, while it is evident that the Cuban question cannot be settled except with the sanction of this country, and in accordance with its wishes and interests, it does not follow that it must be done by means of war. Spain and her advisers have enough to do in Europe to stave off the complications which the present aspect of things in France, Prussia and Austria would seem to threaten. There is, in fact, more danger of a conflict between the Powers of Europe than between Spain and the United States, whatever may turn up in the Cuban matter. If Spain should get belligerent just now it is not likely that she would

the Regency knows its position very well, and that all talk of war is mere bombast. The annexation of Cuba to this country, whether by revolutionary strife on the part of its own people or by purchase, is a foregone conclusion; and it might as well be gracefully admitted by Spain and the other foreign Powers as not. Free Cuba would come to us with that bone of contention, of fear and of distrust, slavery, altogether removed; so that the veriest radical cannot grumble on that point. We find in the letter of Mr. Lemus, the Cuban Envoy, a positive assurance that article twenty-five of the Cuban constitution provides "that all the inhabitants of the island of Cuba are absolutely free." This, of course, includes negroes, and was so designed by the patriots who framed the constitution; that, in accordance with this clause of the constitution, all slaves coming within the lines of the Cuban army are at once emancipated, as well as those who are included in the territory occupied by the Cuban forces, and that a great many of the Cuban planters outside the lines of the Cuban army have emancipated their slaves, and this in defiance of the Spanish authorities. Free Cuba would, therefore, become a part of our domain, in case of annexation, unqualifiedly free in her domestic as well as in her political Institutions, even if our own laws did not make the existence of slavery an impossibility.

find many allies on the Continent of Europe

willing to back her up with contingents on

land and sea; and any attempt to make war

upon us under these circumstances would be

crushed out in thirty days. We opine that

The late Cabinet meeting has dispelled a good deal of the fog which hung about our relations with the Spanish government. Spain is mulish, but mules sometimes are taught wisdom. Our administration is evidently disposed to be firm. We believe that it will be consistent also.

The Engruous Extent of Wall Street

Cambling. gamblers during the cornering process and excitement amounted on Friday-one day only—to five hundred millions. Certainly they were so large that the clearing department of the New York Gold Exchange could not by any means get through the herculean labor of adjusting the accounts. The unsophisticated or plain country people who know nothing of Wall street operations might open their eyes with astonishment at this vast sum, and wonder where so much gold came from. Five hundred millions of gold bought and sold in one day! It is enough to astonish any one not acquainted with the bogus transactions of the gold gamblers. Five hundred millions of gold bought and sold when there is only fourteen millions in all the banks and brokers' offices in the city! Think of that! Probably not five millions of gold—that is, one per cent of the transactions-were ever used or on hand to meet the contracts. Yet it is these bogus transactions on paper or by word of mouth among a few gamblers that regulate the price of gold and the values of stocks and other property. Was there ever anything before so absurd? It would be just as reasonable to make betting on a faro bank a regulator of national values and finances as this betting on gold, for it amounts to that and nothing more. Mr. Secretary Boutwell fortunately and wisely came to the rescue of the business community and overthrew the conspirators: but what security has the public for the future?

It is not fairly within the sphere of the Treasury Department to watch speculators or to control the markets, though in such an exceptional case as this the action of the Secretary was right, and a great benefit to the community. It remains to be seen what Congress can do to prevent such evils, either by heavily taxing gold sales or by compelling the actual transfer of the precious metal to make sales legal. The mischief is over for the present, but there is no security for the future under present laws, and with our present mixed and incongruous currency. Some change and additional legislation is necessary, and it is to be hoped Congress will take the subject up as soon as it reassembles.

THE LATEST BOSTON NOTION-The National Musical Convention which they have been holding there for the last two days. We should judge from certain remarks made in the Convention that the grand combination experiments of the late jubiles were not the perfection of musical harmony. Boston, however, in music (she has that big organ) is still ahead of Chicago.

The Locat Nineara Palls Accident

By telegraph we are informed of a most lamentable accident that occurred at Niagara Falls, causing the death of one if not more persons. The terrific grandeur of the scenery at Niagara Falls necessarily renders it a place of resort for tourists, and at all prominent points calculated to endanger their movements suitable precautions should be adopted. The proprietors of the hotels, who live upon the pleasure seeking public, are in duty bound to study the interests of their patrons beyond the actual precincts of their establishments. The road on the Canada side is dangerous in the extreme, and with a team of horses difficult to manage it is almost impossible to avoid an accident. In Europe nearly all the dangerous mountain roads and passes bounded by precipices are guarded by stone or other fences. quently accidents, even over the Alps and other perilous mountain roads in Italy and Switzerland, are comparatively of rare occurrence. For instance, the road over Mont Cenis, from Savoy into North Italy, was formerly crossed in winter time down the decline in large sledges drawn by a single mule, descending frequently at the rate of thirty miles an hour; but such precautions were instituted by the respective authorities that serious accidents became next to impossible. Dangerous spots, however, which are chiefly frequented by pleasure seekers, should be rendered safe by those who are more directly interested in the flow of visitors. Many of the deplorable accidents but recently chronicled at some of our principal watering places could have been avoided by providing lifeboats or other suitable life-saving apparatus. In such perilous localities as the Niagara Falls and others those who derive the direct benefits from the attraction are in duty bound to provide for the safety of their guests during their excursions to the utmost of their power. la the accident above referred to allusions are made to the probable carelessness of the driver; but with due precautions taken along the sides of that fearfully exposed road any such want of care could have been rendered comparatively harmless. Whatever may have been the cause, the result is the death of one, perhaps ere this of two, unsuspecting lady visitors, torn from their friends by the unrelenting hand of fate, their bodies fearfully mangled among the mass of rocks, from which there was no means of escape.

THE BURSTING OF THE BUBBLE.-Most our readers of the present day have read with comething of astonishment and incredulity of the inflation and collapse of the great South Sea bubble, the Yazoo speculation, the Dutch financial furor in tulips, the moras multicaulis humbug in this country, and of the grand shinplaster bubble of 1835-6, resulting in the remendous revulsion of 1837; but all that has been recorded of all those impostures. humbugs and bubbles will henceforth be readily believed by every one who was a witness of the scenes of folly and frenzy which gave us in Wall street and its surroundings on Friday last the confusion of Babel, the madness of Bedlam and a touch of the tortures of Dante's "Inferno." It was on a grand scale, in the miseries of the gambling table, what Gilmore's Boston Peace Jubilee in the way of music was compared with an ordinary evening concert. It was a grand crash among the bulls and bears, elephants, tigers and hyenas, spread eagles, lame ducks and green gostings, and fearful among the wounded were the weepings and wailings and gnashing of teeth. Allah, bismillah ! God be praised!

No More of Rosecrans. - The Ohio democracy have had enough of him. Having started a report that Governor Hayes (the republican candidate running against Pendleton) was disgraced during the war by General Rosecrans, the indignant General writes that "the ernor Hayes," &c. At this rate it was a lucky thing for the Ohio democracy that Rosecrans declined their nomination, for otherwise the blunt old soldier might have played the very dence with the party politicians.

EARTHQUAKES.—They are troubled again with earthquakes in South America, and painful are the accounts of the panics among the afflicted Peruvians, though no serious disasters in the destruction of life and property are reported. We have had the shaking up of a small earthquake in Wall street, and when the gold bulls and gamblers are ready for another they can have it. Secretary Boutwell has still on hand the necessary ammunition.

THE HERALD IN NEW JERSEY.

[From the Newark Press, Sept. 25.]

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

As an example of what independent journalise omplish we have but to refer to the proud can accomplish we have but to refer to the product position occupied at present by the Naw York Herald. The proprietor of it, Mr. Bennett, came to the country from Scotland nearly half a century ago, and having a good European experience knew that a fearlessly independent journal would be a boon to the whole American people. He met with much opposition of a discouraging nature, battled away nobly, having no such word as fail in his vocabulary, and the result is to day made manifest by the issue of a daily publication which, as a record of news, is certainly not inferior to the London Times. The correspondents of the Herald abroad are supplied liberally with funds, have their expenses paid at first class hotels, and from the princely per in which they are treated must reflect credit on commissions them. George H. Bassett, the special from New York some time since, speaks of Mr. Ben

from New York some time since, speaks of Mr. Bennett's enterprise as follows:

New York has one thoroughly independent daily newspaper, and that is the HERRAID. It makes no attempt to concitiate any person, and will hand a man up to public censure to-day who was supposed to have been above reproach yesterday. It changes with the times, occasionally makes predictions that do not turn out true, but has the manifness to acknowledge the error and strike out again on a new line. It would be impossible to get a paragraph into its columns to gratify a petty spite or purf a man up who was undeserving, while a whole Dage would be devoted day after day in praise of a worthy person who was without friends or money. Some men pretend to despise this paper and its proprietor, because it often hits them severely, but they have to buy it all the same and advertuse in it likewise. Barnum, the museum man, attempted to run counier to it, but he lost by the experiment, and is now altogether out of the field in whon he made so much money by the micrest humbug. The gentlemen enaployed on the HERALD have not to work lesiure to think, and the reant is that something good and original is always served up, and a man would just as soon go without breakinst as miss his morning HERALD."

In this city alone the HERALD has as large

In this city alone the HERALD has as large a circulation as any of the local sheets, and seems be continually increasing in popularity. Bennett was recently reported as being in bad beath, but we hope it is not so. He would be a great loss to the country, and we really cannot silved to lose the services for many years to come of a man who stands in the same relation to American journalisms as Napoleon III. does to France.